Pamphlet

MANCHOUKUO

D L. Soh

A BRIEF

SOCIAL,
CULTURAL
&
EDUCATIONAL

DESCRIPTION

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MANCHOUKUO

A Brief Social and Educational Description

1937

Bureau of Information
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— CONTENTS —

	Page
Introduction	1
History	3
Land and People	4
Government	7
Education	9
Sanitation and Public Health	25
Social Welfare Institutions	28
Scientific Institutes and Experimental Stations	31
General Economic Conditions	33

INTRODUCTION

Between the scarped edge of the great Hsingan range in the west and the more tangled mountains in the east lies the vast undulating plain of Manchoukuo. Upon this plain are located, from the south, the following cities, chief centers of communication, culture and development in the new Empire:

Dairen, the main gateway to the country, has a population of about 370,000. The city, typically European architecturally, has a modern Japanese atmosphere which blends softly with the old Chinese and remnant of the Russian air.

Mukden (Fengtien) with a predominantly Manchurian population of some 535,000 is located 391 kilometres north of Dairen. The railway centre and Chicago of Manchoukuo, Mukden is not only important industrially but is also of historic interest as the home of the first three Emperors of the Ching Dynasty, which lasted from 1616–1912, as well as those of Chang Tso-lin and his successor, Chang Hsueh-liang, the former war-lords of Manchuria. Within the Walled City may still be seen the old Imperial Palace now used as National Museum and in the suburbs the picturesque and celebrated North and East Imperial Mausolea.

The new, thriving city of Hsinking, the capital of Manchoukuo, with a population of about 340,000 is 300 kilometres north of Muk-

den. Constructed according to a well laid out plan, it is a modern city with many beautiful parks and broad streets radiating from circles and squares, and lined with refreshing trees.

Resting upon the bank of the great Sungari River, 240 kilometres north of Hsinking, is Harbin, the second largest city in Manchoukuo with a population of some 460,000 including a large colony of Russians. The city has long been the base of Russian activities in Manchuria and was planned on the lines of Moscow and is still distinctly Russian in appearance.

Toward the southwest and near the Great Wall, is Jehol, extremely rich in historical and cultural value. Here, in contrast to the crowded streets of Mukden and Harbin or the vast grasslands of Hsingan Provinces, one is struck with the beauty and the old splendor of the Summer Palace and Temples.

Chengte, the capital of Jehol province, ranks with Nikko of Japan, Agra of India and Alhambra of Spain, in beauty and interest.

In addition to these large cities, the country has other centers of activities, industrial, commercial, agricultural and otherwise, all linked together with a network of highways, railway, air and water routes. Yesterday this vast, fertile plain was merely the home of poor peasants and nomadic tribes oppressed by greedy war-lords. Today, it is the land of happy races determined to live in harmony with one another and to build up a strong, rich united Empire.

It is the object of this booklet to give a brief survey of Manchoukuo with special emphasis on the social, cultural and educational developments since 1932 when the new State was founded.

HISTORY

Manchuria first emerges in history as the homeland of the nomadic Tungus, a race quite different from the Chinese in all essential and dominant characteristics, and known to the Chinese people as the Suchen, later as Ilou or Wu-chi.

About the year 244 B. C. the work on the barrier known today as the Great Wall was started and finally completed about 200 B. C. during the Ch'in Dynasty. This Great Wall extending over a distance of 2,000 miles from eastern Turkestan to northern Hopei and from the south of Jehol Province down to the sea at Shanhaikwan, was conceived and constructed as a bulwark against the Mongols and Manchus, considered as alien enemies who had frequently overrun Chinese territory.

On the other hand during the Ching Dynasty (1616–1912), when the Manchus ruled over both China and Manchuria the latter country was regarded by the Manchu Emperors as a sort of reserve or crown land, separate from China and closed for many years to Chinese immigration.

Even since the establishment of the Chinese Republic in 1912 Manchuria was ruled quite independently of the Chinese National Government under the "Commanders-in-chief" such as Chang Tso-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang, whose antagonistic attitudes toward the Central Authorities were clear and out-spoken.

It was in the midst of such chaos, corruption, and misrule of the "Commanders-in-chief" that the Chang Regime was overthrown on September 18, 1931 resulting on March 1, 1932 in the birth of a new Nation, Manchoukuo, which today includes the former Three Eastern and Jehol Provinces.

LAND AND PEOPLE

Physical Features

Manchoukuo comprises an area of 1,303, 143.252 square kilometres, including the South Manchuria Railway Zone (295 sq. km.) but excluding the Kwantung Leased Territory (3,462 sq. km.), thus equaling the combined size of New South Wales and New Zealand or a little larger than France and Germany combined. On the north she is bounded by the main stream of the Amur River and its branch, the Argun River; on the south by the Gulf of Pechili and the Great Wall; on the east by the Yalu and Tumen Rivers, the Mishan Range and the Ussuri River; on the west by the vague boundary which runs along between the former Manchuria and Mongolia.

For the sake of convenience, Manchoukuo is locally divided into South and North Manchuria, the line of demarcation being the low plateau to the immediate south of Hsinking, the Capital. The plain of South Manchuria is traversed by the meandering Liao River which

has its origin in the mountains of Jehol and which empties into the Gulf of Liaotung at Yingkow, one of the important commercial ports. North Manchuria is traversed by the Sungari and the Nonni Rivers which flow northward into the Amur River and out to the Gulf of Tartary or out to the Japan Sea through the Ussuri River.

There are five main mountain systems roughly along the entire border: the Little Hsingan Range along the northern boundary; the Great Hsingan Range in the west; the Sungling and Yenshan mountains in the south; and the Changpaishan system in the east.

Climate

Manchuria, Mongolia and the contiguous regions are important from the climatic point of view, chiefly as they are the areas of continental cyclones, which frequently disturb the monsoon winds in certain seasons.

The cyclones, appearing on the China or Japan Sea and passing near or through Japan on to the Pacific, generally originate in Mongolia or along the Yellow River.

Great diurnal as well as seasonal variation in the temperature is another characteristic of the climate in Manchoukuo. The country lies approximately in the same latitudes as southern Europe, but its temperature is continental (arid), showing little or no oceanic influences except slightly in the southern section (the average humidity ranges from 60 to 68%). Accordingly, in spite of the extensive rise and fall of the mercury the climate is quite comfortable. The highest temperature on record is 42.6° centigrade at Chalantun (July 23rd, 1919),

while the lowest record is 50.1° at Mientacho (January 16, 1922). The hottest month is July and the coldest is January.

Population

One of the striking features of Manchoukuo is the growth of population in the last 50 years and more particularly since 1931. In 1907 the population was roughly estimated to be about 20,000,000; in 1932 about 30,000,000 and; in 1935 about 34,200,923. Of the 34,000,000 souls roughly 80% are Hans or descendants of Chinese settlers or immigrants from China, about 10% native Manchus, Mongols and Chosenese, about 5% Japanese, the remaining 5% being made up of Russians and Europeans.

Table Showing Area and Estimated Population

Provinces or Districts	sq. km.	population
Kirin Province	89,910.352	5,101,996
Lungkiang ,,	125,536.551	2,252,954
Heiho ,,	109,813.005	55,045
Sankiang ,,	107,544.608	976,503
Pinkiang ,,	143,425.463	4,480,325
Chientao ,,	29,394.896	615,484
Antung ,,	48,225.735	2,791,537
Fengtien ,,	85,546.224	9,659,791
Chienchow ,,	39,461.643	3,560,214
Jehol ,,	96,585.470	2,782,818
Hsinking Sp. Municipality	191.000	248,426
Harbin Sp. ,,	929.500	458,379
West Hsingan Province	80,410.550	454,155
South Hsingan ,,	79,021.515	621,504
East Hsingan ,,	106,751.007	71,335
North Hsingan ,,	160,395.731	70,457
	1,303,143.250	34,200,923*

* As in Dec. 1935. Area-Kwantung Leased Territory is not included. Populations of both S.M.R. Zone and K.L.T. (501,396 and 1,119,870 respectively) are excluded.

Populations of Leading Cities

Cities	1932	1936
Mukden	388,849	534,638
Harbin	404,797	462,602
Hsinking	167,036	307,602
Kirin	118,849	127,786
Antung	154,575	166,284

GOVERNMENT

The Government is headed by His Majesty the Emperor Kangtê. The highest central administrative organ is the State Council headed by the Prime Minister and consisting of six Departments, namely, Public Peace, Finance and Commerce, Industry, People's Welfare, Justice and Communications and three Offices, Foreign, Home and Hsingan.

The General Affairs Board comprising several Bureaux handles the important matters relating to national policies and also controls the budget. This Board is attached directly to the State Council and is under the control of the Prime Minister.

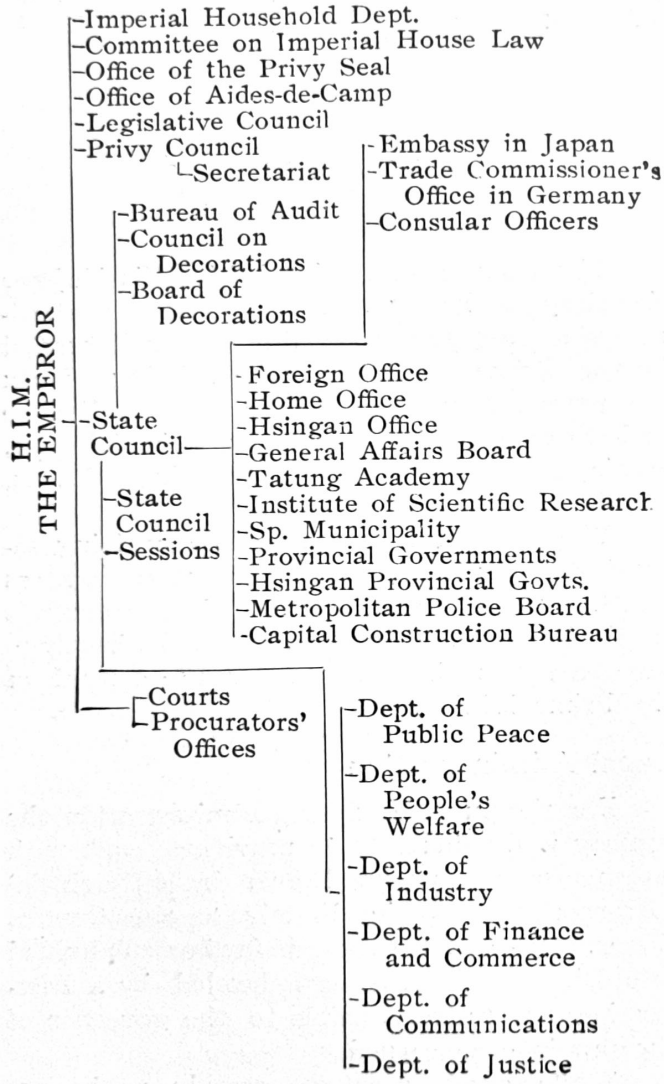
Local Administration

For the purpose of local administration the country is divided into 16 provinces, each with its government presided over by a Provincial Governor responsible directly to the Central Government. A Province is further subdivided into Districts (Hsien), each headed by a District Magistrate responsible to the governor of the province concerned.

While much may yet remain to be accomplished in consummating a system of

smooth and coordinated execution of administrative affairs, this country has for the first time become a State with administrative organs in the modern sense of the term.

Central Government



EDUCATION

General

Education under the former regime was extremely nationalistic and anti-foreign. It was, as in China, based upon the so-called Three People's Doctrine, the revolutionary idea preached by Sun Yat-sen, and was used for political purposes so recklessly that even the elementary school text-books were filled with anti-foreign and radical ideas.

Moreover, educational funds were woefully inadequate, and the limited amounts as would normally exist for education were often diverted to warlike purposes by military leaders. Thus most of the schools and other educational institutions, with the exception of a few located in the principal cities, were very miserably equipped and their efficiency was extremely low.

On the establishment of Manchoukuo, the authorities of the new Government, keenly aware of the importance of education in the promotion of the people's well-being, immediately set about reorganizing the old educational system. First, doing away with the Three People's Doctrine and its attendant anti-foreignism, which were utterly incompatible with the spirit of the new State, they established a new educational policy based upon "Wangtao." "Wangtao" or the "Way of Benevolent Ruler" has its origin in Confucian teachings, and is the ideal upon which the new State has been founded. It is a principle that upholds justice, benevolence and universal brotherhood as supreme good, and constitutes the pith and marrow of Oriental morality.

No pains have been spared on the part of the authorities to promote the educational cause of the country. Efforts have been made to accord better treatment to teachers, improve school equipments, reform secondary schools along modern lines, encourage school attendance, establish institutions for training teachers, compile and distribute new text-books, free of charge. Although an excellent beginning toward educational reorganization has thus been made, Manchoukuo has only begun to solve the problem. After years of laborious study in search of an educational system that would precisely conform to the requirements of the new State, the Government promulgated on May 2nd of this year, a new system, which is to go into effect on January 1st, 1938.

New Educational Policy

The fundamental aim of the educational policy of Manchoukuo is to train loyal and virtuous subjects who, inspired by the ideal and spirit of the new State, will faithfully discharge their duty to the State and devote themselves to the promotion of the public good. The State looks forward to the attainment of this aim by arousing an indomitable spirit in the people through moral education, fostering vitality of a high degree in them through physical training and equipping them with knowledge and art based on practical intellectual education.

Principles Governing School Education

In order to realize most efficiently the basic aim as outlined above, the following principles are laid down for governing school education:

(a) Moral culture shall be the basis of education, and efforts shall be made for elevating the spirit of the people through character-building.

(b) Due importance shall be attached to fostering love of labour through manual training, so as to avoid leaning too one-sidedly to intellectual training.

(c) The idea of the so-called "preparatory education" shall be discarded. Education at each stage of the school system shall be complete in itself.

(d) Proper attention shall be given to vocational or practical training. The elementary education shall be conducted in conformity with this principle, while it shall be the basis of the secondary and higher education.

(e) As regards physical training, effort shall be made to have its spiritual significance fully understood, so that public health and sanitation may be promoted.

(f) Importance shall also be attached to pre-school age education.

(g) In regard to secondary schools and those above that grade, the actual state of demand in society for the graduates from such schools shall always be taken into consideration lest too many "educated unemployed" should be turned out.

(h) In regard to women's education, efforts shall be made to cultivate womanly virtues, and care shall be taken to train them in practical lessons so as to make them good housewives and intelligent mothers.

(i) Improvement of teachers' qualities and abilities shall be placed first in importance before that of equipments or other material requisites.

(j) Attention shall always be paid to the actual state of society in respect of culture, living

conditions and financial circumstances, lest national education should become isolated from society.

(k) Though national education is to be placed under State control, due care shall always be taken to adapt it to the actual circumstances of each locality.

(l) Schools shall be kept in close touch with society so that they may become cultural centres thereof.

(m) Although permission may be granted for establishing private schools, their expenditures, educational policies, appointment or dismissal of teachers shall be subject to strict supervision.

Education under the new system may be divided into three stages, namely, Elementary, Secondary and Higher and two departments of Normal and Vocational training.

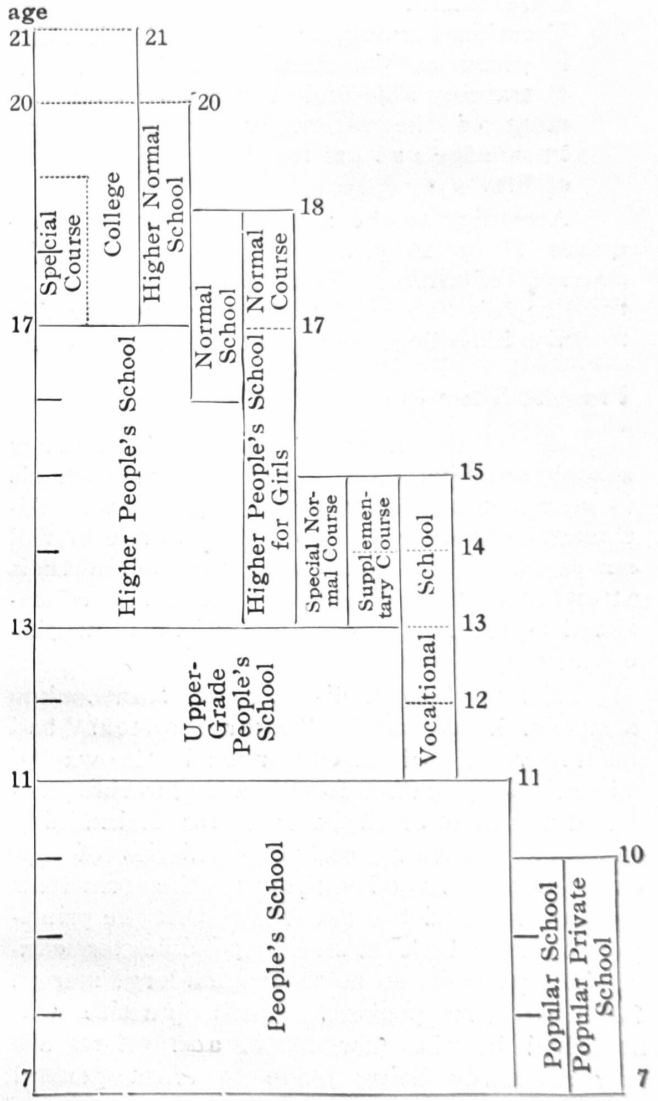
(1) Elementary Education. This education is conducted in three kinds of schools, namely, the Popular School, the People's School and the Upper-Grade People's School, and is intended for giving courses in basic education.

(2) Secondary Education. There are two kinds of schools belonging to this stage. They are the Higher People's School and the Higher People's School for Girls. Education at this stage aims to equip children for the backbone element of the nation by giving a common education based upon business or practical training.

(3) Higher Education. This stage embraces universities and colleges, and aims at turning out leading element of the nation by teaching advanced theories and practice in science and art.

(4) Normal training. This is for training

DIAGRAMMATIC CHART OF SCHOOLS UNDER NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM



DIAGRAMMATIC CHART OF SCHOOLS UNDER NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

teachers who will directly engage in national education, and is to be conducted in the Normal Schools, the Higher Normal School and some colleges specified by the Government.

(5) Vocational training. Vocational education is given at Vocational Schools, and aims at training able and sensible working element of the nation by giving necessary knowledge and art for various occupations of life.

According to the new school system, it requires 13 or 14 years to go through all the stages of education. Thus, a youth enrolled at the People's School at the age of 7 will be able to finish his college course at the age of 20 or 21.

Present Situation

(a) Elementary Schools. Elementary schools are divided into the lower grade schools (4 years), upper grade schools (2 years). Although school age is fixed at the age of full six years, many children in fact begin their attendance at a later age. Compulsory educational system is not yet enforced in this country.

Prior to the establishment of Manchoukuo a system known as the "contract system" had been in vogue, which cost much in the way of educational progress, for according to this practice defrayment of all expenses for maintaining elementary schools, including salaries of teachers, was entrusted entirely to the principals by contract, and the result was that the principals spent as little money as possible for educational purposes so as to secure a large margin for their own pockets. Such practice was abolished by the new State, and efforts are now arduously being made to effect general

improvement of the educational facilities and the spread of learning.

The number of elementary schools, teachers and pupils, as at the end of 1935, is as follows:

	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
Public Schools ...	12,785	22,968	837,107
Private Schools ...	463	1,493	50,621
Total	13,248	24,461	887,728

(b) Normal Schools. Institutions for normal education may be classified into the normal schools, normal courses and normal middle schools. The normal schools admit graduates from the junior-grade middle schools, and their course covers a period of three years. The normal courses and normal middle schools admit graduates from the upper-grade elementary schools, and their courses cover three years each. Most of the normal courses and normal middle schools are at present established in connection with the Middle Schools.

Besides the above-mentioned institutions, there are a Higher Normal School and a Teachers' Training School. The latter was established at Hsinking in 1933 with the object of instituting a short course for Elementary and Middle School teachers in active service, and already has done a great deal for improving the quality of teachers in general. Its course covers a brief period of six months.

Figures concerning normal education, as at the end of 1935, are as follows:

Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
99	611	8,119

Besides the above, there are two private normal schools with 12 teachers and 106 students.

(c) Middle Schools. Middle Schools are divided into the junior-grade middle schools (3 years), and senior-grade middle schools (3 years). Those graduated from the upper-grade elementary schools may enter the senior grade. The senior grade course consists chiefly or practical instructions in agriculture, industry and commerce.

Since the quality and scholastic attainments of the middle school teachers are yet unsatisfactory, the educational authorities are today striving hard for their improvement.

Figures concerning secondary education as at the end of 1935, are as follows:

Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students
158	1,241	22,958

Besides the above, there are 26 private middle schools with 201 teachers and 3,316 students.

(d) Vocational Schools. Since the establishment of the new State, much effort has been made to promote this department of education with a view to contributing to the development of industries, and establishment of more schools of this category is now being eagerly contemplated. Vocational schools are divided into the junior and senior grade-schools of three years each. Graduates from the upper-grade elementary schools may enter the junior grade and those from the junior grade may enter the senior grade.

Figures concerning Vocational Schools (At end of 1935);

No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
35	310	4,054

Besides the above there is one private vocational school with 12 teachers and 60 students.

(e) Higher-Grade Schools. Formerly, there were several schools of higher grades, such as the North-Eastern University and Feng Jund College at Mukden, the Communications College at Chinchow, the Kirin College at Kirin, and the Technical and Law Colleges at Harbin (Russian managed), but since all these schools had a strong leaning toward the Three People's Doctrine or communism, they were obliged to close their doors with the establishment of the new State. There are today the following schools for higher education:

(As in September, 1935)

Names	Location	Course	No. of Students	No. of Teachers
Higher Normal School	Kirin	4 years	233	42
Higher Aglicultural School	Muden	3 years	—	—
Dept. of Justice Law School	Hsinking	A Course 3 years, B Course 2 years, C Course 6 months	413	23
Kirin Medical School attached to State Hospital (This School has been moved to Hsinking and is now attached to the Municipalal Hospital there)	Kirin	4 years	93	20
Harbin Law Academy	Harbin	4 years	281	17
Harbin Special Normal School	"	4 years	80	16

Mukden Veterinary Surgeons' Training School	Mukden	1st Term 2 years 2nd Term 1 year	52	23
Agricultural and Forestry Technicians' Training School	Kungchuling	1 year	27	
Tatung Academy	Hsinking	6 months		

Note: The last named is a special institution for training public servants.

There are also several private institutions for higher education as follows:

Names	Course	No. of Students	No. of Teachers
St. Vladimir Special School (Harbin)	4 years	97	18
Harbin Special Medical School	4 years	105	25
North Manchuria Higher Technical School (Harbin)	4½ or 5 years	102	20
Harbin Technical College	Preparatory Course	2 years for Russians and 3 years for Manchurians	114	34
	Regular Course	4 years	302	

(f) Private Institutions of Learning. Private institutions of learning in this country are of very ancient origin and relatively well developed. Lack of communication facilities, insufficient spread of public institutions and the unwillingness on the part of the people to have their children fettered under regular public schooling may have been the principal causes for their growth. Their curriculum consisted solely of teaching Chinese characters and cultivating literary skill through teaching such classical works as the Analects of Confucius or Mencius. Some of these institutions are owned

and managed by teachers themselves, and others are established and kept up by the elders or influential persons of the localities concerned. It is the intention of the Government to have these institutions reorganized into public schools, but in view of their history and growth, it has been decided to take gradual steps with regard to their re-organization.

The number of such private institutions as at the end of 1935 is as follows:

No. of Institutions	No. of Teachers	No. of Pupils
7,037	7,205	128,412

(g) Students Abroad. As the educational activities of this State are at present being concentrated mainly upon the perfection of common education and the facilities for higher technical education not yet sufficiently provided for, the State has to depend much upon foreign countries for this department of education. Large numbers of students are sent to Japan from time to time to take up studies of various branches of science and art. The total number of such students as at the end of 1935 was 1324.

(h) Text-Books. As the former text books were permeated with communistic ideas and anti-foreignism the problem of their revision was of primary importance. In March, 1933, the compilation of new state text-books was started, and by the end of 1935, the distribution of such had been well-nigh completed.

(i) Education of Mongols. Owing to the laissez-faire administrative policy of China in Mongolia since the Ching Dynasty and the unfavourable environments arising from the unsettled nomadic life of the Mongols, education in that area had long been neglected. Due to the backward state of the Mongols, Hsingan

Provinces have been made a special educational district to carry out an educational programme most suited to these people.

Figures concerning education in Hsingan Provinces, as at the end of 1935, are as follows:

Kinds of Schools	No. of Schools		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
Secondary Schools	2	2	4
Elementary Schools	154	8	162
Private Institutions	—	143	143

Kinds of Schools	No. of Teachers		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
Secondary Schools	11	22	33
Elementary Schools	285	21	306
Private Institutions	—	147	147

Kinds of Schools	No. of Pupils		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Total
Secondary Schools	100	265	365
Elementary Schools	8,101	225	8,326
Private Institutions	—	2,345	2,345

N.B. Besides the schools mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, there are schools of various kinds maintained by the Japanese and the foreign missionaries.

Private Schools and Other Special Institutions

The new educational system recognizes not only private schools (private schools for normal education being excepted), but also other special institutions which are not schools in the ordinary sense of the word but bear similarity to schools in what they actually propose to do. It is the intention of the Government to promote and regulate educational works in the country by placing all educational establishments, whether public or private, under State control.

Japanese Educational Work in Manchukuo

The educational institutions maintained by the Japanese in this State are of three kinds—those for (1) Japanese, (2) Manchurians and (3) Chosenese.

Schools for Japanese. The schools in the Leased Territory are maintained by the Kwantung Government and those in the S.M.R. Zone by the South Manchuria Railway Company. Besides, there are two commercial schools, one established at Dairen by the Oriental Association of Tokyo and the Dairen Municipality, and the other at Mukden by the Oriental Association. The following table shows the general features of the primary and secondary schools:

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR JAPANESE

Classification		Schools	Students	Teachers
Kindergartens	Leased Territory	21	1,783	56
	S.M.R. Zone . .	37	2,580	67

Primary Schools	Leased Territory	25	21,103	—
	S.M.R. Zone . .	46	29,453	831
Girls' High Schools	Leased Territory	4	3,193	—
	S.M.R. Zone . .	6	2,982	128
Middle Schools	Leased Territory	4	3,291	—
	S.M.R. Zone . .	5	2,723	144
Miscellaneous Schools	Leased Territory	18	4,721	151
	S.M.R. Zone	54	8,264	486

Note: Schools in the Leased Territory as on May 1, 1935; those in the S.M.R. Zone as on March 31, 1936.

To provide advanced training for professions, the higher professional school system of Japan has been introduced in South Manchuria. There are two universities and two colleges. The South Manchuria Techical College, established at Dairen in 1922 by the South Manchuria Railway Company, provides training in constructive and mechanical engineering. The Normal College, established at Mukden by the same company in 1924, has two departments of literature and science. The Technical University, established in Port Arthur by the Kwantung Government in 1910 as a college and elevated to a university standing in 1923, provides a three-year preparatory course and a three-year regular course. The Manchuria Medical University in Mukden was established by the South Manchuria Railway Company in 1911 as a college and was raised to a university standing in 1922.

JAPANESE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

	Students	Teachers
South Manchuria Technical College	274	72
Normal College	62	28
Technical University	392	87
Manchuria Medical University .	634	111

Note: Technical University as on May 1, 1935; others as on March 31, 1936.

Schools for Manchurians. For the education of Manchurians exclusively, public schools of primary grade and middle schools are maintained by the Kwantung Government in the Leased Territory and by the South Manchuria Railway Company in the S.M.R. Zone. A number of primary schools of lower grades are also maintained by the Kwantung Government and a Japanese language school for Manchurians by the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The Kwantung Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company have paid as much attention to the encouragement of vocational education among native youths as to elementary education. These schools may be classified under three groups, namely, agricultural, commercial and mining schools.

The following table shows a bird's-eye view of the schools for Manchurian youths:

SCHOOLS FOR MANCHURIANS

Classification		Schools	Students	Teachers
Primary Schools	Government Schools in Leased Territory	13	14,533	—
	Local Schools in Leased Territory .	116	34,737	—
	Public Schools in S.M.R. Zone . .	10	6,332	117
	Japanese Language School in S.M.R. Zone	1	285	5

	Classification	Schools	Students	Teachers
Secondary Schools	Port Arthur High School	1	430	—
	South Manchuria High School	1	430	25
Vocational Schools	Commercial Schools	2	42	17
	Agricultural Schools	2	60	18
	Mining Schools	2	314	53

Note: Schools in the Leased Territory as on May 1, 1935; those in the S.M.R. Zone as on March 31, 1936.

Schools for Chosenese. As the Chosenese population in this State is growing larger every year, being estimated at 805,000 as on June 30, 1936, the problem of their education has also grown in importance. The South Manchuria Railway Company maintains 16 common schools embracing some 8,100 Chosenese children in the S.M.R. Zone. There are also about 570 schools for the education of the Chosenese children in various parts of the State. Some of these schools were built by the South Manchuria Railway Company or by its help, others by the Government-General of Chosen and a large number by Chosenese communities or associations.

Educational Work of Missionaries

The Roman Catholics, the Scotch Mission, the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and the Danish Missionary Society are all participating in educational and medical works. A number of small missionary institutions, including kindergartens, grammar schools, grammar schools of higher grade and high schools, are in existence. Theological College, Manchurian Christian College and Mukden Medical College maintained by the missionaries are small but they have been contributing their share in the educational work in the country.

SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

General

Although Manchoukuo is blessed with a good healthy climate, the lack of knowledge concerning sanitation and hygiene on the part of the peasants, as well as lack of medical facilities particulary outside of the Kwantung Leased Territory and the S.M.R. Zone, have subjected the country to the visitation of virulent epidemics in the past, taking heavy toll among the inhabitants and also domestic animals.

Since the founding of Manchoukuo the Government has taken a series of measures towards improving hygienic and sanitary conditions in the country. The Government to date has stationed public physicians in most of the local Districts (hsien) to take charge of matters relating to public health, sanitary investigation and medical affairs, also giving free medical care and conducting vaccination, etc., in cooperation with the local civil authorities. It is the policy of the Government to place at least one such physician in each District.

It is worthy of note that the medical corps of the Japanese army stationed in this country renders valuable service to the rural population of the country by giving free medical treatment and distributing medicines to those in the remote regions. The number of civilians who receive free medical care from the Japanese army medical corps reaches an average of about 1,200 per month.

National Institute of Public Health

The National Institute of Public Health

was established in Hsinking in November, 1934, with a branch laboratory in Harbin, chiefly for the purpose of carrying on experiments, examination, and researches concerning various diseases prevalent in the country. It also prepares medicines and manufactures medical instruments necessary for the prevention and treatment of diseases and distributes the same free of charge. Here are conducted examinations of foodstuffs and drinking water, of new medical inventions and preparations submitted to the Patent Invention Office, and other medical examinations for the police and other Government Departments. In order to prepare experts for the future, young people are given expert training at this Institute.

Hygienic and Public Health Institutions

The S.M.R. Hygienic Institute with its headquarters in Dairen was established in 1927 to carry on the hygienic work formerly handled by the Central Laboratory. It conducts hygienic examinations and tests of medical and chemical substances, food and drink and bacteriological tests with special emphasis upon epidemic or endemic prevention. It also manufactures vaccines and serums, disinfectants, etc., and distributes the products at cost or free of charge.

Medical Schools

There are four medical schools in Manchoukuo. They are the Hsinking Medical School, the Harbin Medical School, the Manchuria Medical University in Mukden (S.M.R. Co.) and the Mukden Medical College (missionary) under the management of the British mission.

The Manchuria Medical University deserves special mention here for the remarkable service

it has rendered to the country. It was founded by the S.M.R. Co. in 1911 for both Japanese and Manchurian students. It gives a four-year course, and has a well equipped hospital attached to it to give the students clinical practice. It was originally established as a training school but was elevated to a university status in 1922 and at present it has a total annual enrollment of over 600. In order to spread medical knowledge among the Manchurians it is co-educational for the Manchurians only, who are required to pay a nominal sum of 40-yen tuition.

Hospitals and Infirmaries

There are today Government hospitals at Kirin, Heiho, Antung, Chinchow, Jehol, Hsingan and Harbin and other public hospitals throughout the country totalling over 20 in all. The more important institutions are the Provincial Hospitals at Kirin and Tsitsihar and the Municipal Hospitals at Harbin and Hsinking, the last mentioned having been completed in 1936 with the most up-to-date modern equipments. To stay the spread of plague some 30 quarantine stations have been established at different sections of the country.

Especially for the relief of opium and other drug addicts the Government has been improving the existing and establishing new infirmeries where the addicts are given free medical treatment. These in all number over 10 to date.

Besides the above the Kwantung Government maintains many hospitals in Dairen, Port Arthur and in other parts of the Leased Territory, while the S.M.R. Co. maintains most extensive medical institutions chiefly along the South Manchuria Railway line. The largest and the best equipped are located in Dairen, Fushun,

Mukden and Hsinking. The number of hospitals maintained by the S.M.R. Co. totals 20 with three branches.

Recently a very novel and useful system of train hospitals (circulating hospitals) has been put into operation. The trains running in the remote regions of the country have cars equipped with medical facilities to give medical treatment to those who are otherwise unable to receive medical care.

SOCIAL WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Charitable Institutions

Social welfare work, such as giving relief to the needy, caring for the aged, orphans, cripples and poor children, aiding victims of disasters, giving free medical services, as well as encouraging morality, teaching ethics and undertaking cultural work to revive good habits in order to create and promote public spiritedness, etc., much neglected in the past, is now carried on vigorously by the Government based upon the teachings of Wangtao, the fundamental idea of which is found in Confusianism.

Cooperation and harmony were lacking in the past, and today in order to avoid corruption and maladministration and obtain better coordination within and among the several institutions the Government has established a Social Welfare Bureau within the Department of People's Welfare, which in general supervises and directs the social welfare work in the country.

There are today a large number of public and private Manchurian social welfare institutions, as well as those conducted by the South Manchuria Railway Company and by the Government of the Kwantung Leased Territory.

Some of the more important institutions are:

Tungshantang. The principal office of this institution is located in Mukden and is one of the most active and useful institutions in the country, its work being generally supervised by the Mukden Municipality. Besides carrying on charity work in general, it conducts schools and hospitals for the poor, etc.

Dairen Hungtsishantang. The work of this institution is under the management of the Dairen Chamber of Commerce and its funds consist chiefly of donations from Manchurian philanthropists and subsidies from the Kwantung Government. Among the many branches of its activities, free medical treatment, free distribution of coffins and free funerals are the more important.

Shihchieh Hungwantzuhui (Red Swastika Association). This institution had its origin in Shantung Province and it took root in Manchuria and became a very active and efficient organization. Today this institution is independent of that in China, with its headquarters in Hsinking.

Museums

In order to preserve Manchou civilization and promote the nation's cultural enterprises a National Museum was opened in Mukden in June, 1935, which contains relics of the country's once illustrious history.

The Harbin Museum of Natural History and Science was established in the early years

of this century under the supervision of the former Chinese Eastern Railway Company. Here, among its exhibits, are found remarkable collections concerning the Mongols and those of Imperial Russia and others concerning old North Manchuria.

The Port Arthur Museum was founded in 1917 by the Kwantung Government and it contains a large number of collections concerning Mongolian, Tibetan, Indian and Manchurian civilizations in various stages of their history. They furnish valuable references to students of science, fine arts and economic resources of the country.

The authorities of the Manchoukuo Government are taking steps to preserve historic buildings and relics throughout the country. The lama temples and other architectures, etc. in Jehol, unlimitted in riches, are receiving special attention of the Government which decided to expend M¥23,000 for preliminary investigation necessary for their permanent preservation.

Libraries

Among other important cultural institutions are the libraries. There are today many libraries managed by the South Manchuria Railway Company in Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and other places along the Railway lines and the very large and complete library in Harbin, started by the former Chinese Eastern Railway, as well as the numerous Provincial and District libraries throughout the country. In April, 1932, a National Library was founded in Mukden.

Religion

The principal religions in Manchoukuo are Buddhism, Taoism, Mohammedanism, Lamaism

and Christianity, the latter having been first introduced about 200 years ago by foreign missionaries. Lamaism is the religion of the Mongols. Of these, Buddhism is the most popular followed by Mohammedanism and Christianity, two-thirds of the latter devoters being Catholics.

Although Confucianism possesses many characteristics of a religion it is essentially a philosophy of life devoid of questions of life and death, governing human relationship with benevolence as its highest virtue.

SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTES AND EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

Institute of Scientific Research

For the purpose of developing and utilizing the natural resources of the land, the Government established the Institute of Scientific Research of Manchoukuo on March 22, 1935, with its chief research and synthesising laboratory in Hsinking. With the above object in view the Institute conducts, entrusts others with, and gives aid in, various experiments and researches, as well as trains research experts.

Central Sceintific Laboratory

There is a S.M.R. Co. laboratory in Dairen, which conducts scientific researches and investigations similar to the work carried on by the Manchoukuo Institute of Scientific Research.

Farm Experimental Stations

Since the principal resources of Manchoukuo are the vast area of its productive soil with nearly 85% of the total population engaged in agriculture and live-stock raising, agricultural experimental stations and agricultural training occupy a position of extreme importance in this country.

Kungchuling Agricultural Experimental Station. This station, the oldest in the country, was established in 1913 by the S.M.R. Co. and is today one of the main stations carrying on various experiments, investigations and researches concerning the improvement and increased production of farm crops, live-stock, and forestry. Similar stations conducted by the S.M.R. Co. are established at Hsiungyocheng, Chengchiatun and other places.

As live-stock farming is carried on extensively there are many sheep, pig, horse and cattle breeding stations throughout the country. Attending to the sanitary affairs of the live-stock is the well equipped Animal Diseases Laboratory in Mukden, which conducts investigations into animal diseases, produces serums, vaccines and preventive medicines, etc.

Following a very careful study of the conditions in this country the Government has launched upon a systematic improvement and increase of each farm product and live-stock. It has established an experimental station at Chinchow (1932) chiefly to promote the cultivation of raw cotton and leaf tobacco, another at Koshan (1933) to improve and increase the growth of soya beans and wheat in North Manchuria, and others at Ningan, Harbin and Chiamussu. It is also interesting to note that the Government has established a number of model farms with the use of tractors and other machineries for large scale farming in different sections of the country.

GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Finance

Since its founding on March 1, 1932, Manchoukuo has made notable progress in the field of finance, economics, industry and commerce in spite of numerous difficulties and handicaps. The Government has stabilized the financial basis of the country without increasing the tax burdens of the people, some 16 different taxes having been reduced or abolished, relieving the people of tax burdens amounting to about M ¥28,000,000. By the end of 1935 about 98% of the old bank notes comprising 15 kinds and 137 denominations had been redeemed and replaced by the notes of the Central Bank of Manchou.

Manchoukuo's national budget estimates since its birth, are as follows:

(Unit: M¥1,000)

	Revenues	Exp.
July, 1932—June, 1933 (1st yr.)	113,308	113,308
July, 1933—June, 1934 (2nd yr.)	149,169	149,169
July, 1934—June, 1935 (3rd yr.)	188,725	188,725
July, 1935—Dec. 31, 1935 (4th yr.)	104,998	104,998
Jan., 1936—Dec. 1936 (5th yr.)	219,405	219,405
Jan., 1937—Dec. 1937 (6th yr.)	248,098	248,098

In conformity with the practice of preserving international good faith, the Government has put aside a special sinking fund to meet its due share of foreign loans secured on the revenue of the Chinese Maritime Customs and

receipts from the Salt Gabelle. The amount at the end of 1936 equalled M¥46,497,739.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of national economy upon which are based almolt all of the country's industries and trade. The farming population takes up no less than 80% of the total. It is roughly estimated that about 28% of the total area is cultivable, which area is larger than that of Canada or Argentine. Of this cultivable area about 47% is at present actually under cultivation, an area equal to that of Italy and Australia.

The more important products of the soil are soya bean, kaoliang, millet, maize, wheat, rice, hemp, perilla seed, peanut (groundnut), etc. The annual production in recent years of some of the farm products are (in metric tons): soya beans about 5 million, kaoliang 4 million, millet 2.5 million, maize 1.7 million and wheat 1.5 million. Of these soya bean is king, the output of which is equal to more than 60% of that of the world, while about 80% of the country's output is exported in one form or another. Kaoliang, millet and maize are also of importance as the principal foodstuffs of the people. In recent years peanuts (groundnuts) and perilla seeds have come to gain favour as export products.

Live-stock Farming

Live-stock farming is the chief occupation among the Mongols and is an important avocation among the other farming classes.

Very conservatively estimated, the number of live-stocks in Manchoukuo in 1936, was as follows: horses 1,840,000, mules 618,000, donkeys 627,000, cattle 1,428,000, sheep 3,000,000 and hogs 5,108,000.

The Government of Manchoukuo has included in its general economic construction policy the task of improving the breeds of various domestic animals, particularly horses and sheep, and of spreading scientific knowledge concerning live-stock hygiene.

Forestry

Manchoukuo possesses rich forestry resources, there being large areas of virgin forests in the northern and northeastern sections of the country. The forest area is roughly estimated to be about 22,000,000 hectares or about 1/3 of the total area of the country with about 3,100,000,000 cubic metres of standing timber. The most numerous of the 350 or so species are red and white pine, larch, walnut, birch, and, elm.

Under the former regime no systematic forestry policy existed, resulting in merciless butchering of the trees and constant disputes over titles and rights. In order to avoid the former waste and difficulties and to carry out a policy of preservation and afforestation, the Government has launched upon a five-year programme of thorough investigation and research concerning forest resources.

Mining

In Manchoukuo are found gold, iron, lead, zinc, silver, coal, magnesite, oil shale and other minerals indispensable to the economic development of the country. The most important are coal, iron, gold, magnesite and oil shale with estimated deposits of 4,800,000,000 metric tons, 1,221,500,000 metric tons, M¥600,000,000, 5,000,000,000 metric tons and 5,400,000 metric tons, respectively.

Salt and Fisheries

Salt is one of the important products, the annual output reaching about 400,000 metric tons in recent years.

Although fishing is becoming increasingly active each year, it is not yet carried on on a large commercial scale. The annual catch amounts to about M¥ 8,000,000 of which clear water fish amounts to about M¥5,500,000.

Manufacturing Industries

Dairen in the Kwantung Leased Territory is still the largest manufacturing center, while Harbin and Mukden are the leading cities in Manchoukuo proper.

In recent years such industries as oil refining, wild silk reeling, flour milling, electricity and gas, iron works, timber, match, paper, soap, glass, tile and brick, tanning, cotton spinning, hemp manufacturing, wollen textile and various chemical industries, have sprung up in different parts of the country.

Bean-oil milling is an old industry in Manchoukuo. There are today about 370 bean-oil mills throughout the country which in aggregate produce about 43,000,000 bean-cakes and 160,000 metric tons of bean-oil.

Distilling of native kaoliang spirit is also a very lively industry, the annual production being estimated at over 5 million yuan in value. The chief center for this industry is Mukden, while the Russians maintain vodka distilleries and many beer breweries in Harbin and other parts in North Manchuria.

Since wheat flour is a very important food material for the people, flour milling is becoming very active, although modern milling is of comparatively recent origin. There are about 40 modern flour mills in the country producing annually about 25 million yuan worth of flour.

The annual production of tobacco leaves in Manchoukuo is estimated at about 30 million kilogrammes. Mukden is the center of tobacco manufacturing industry, 11 of the 19 factories being located there. Textile industry claims no less than 800 factories, including some 249 cotton yarn and fabric factories, a large number of wild silk spinning and weaving factories and others. Recently silk, hemp and wool industries are showing great activity.

Ceramic industries including cement, brick, tile, pottery, etc. are growing with great promise in recent years. Manchoukuo abounds in limestone and clay, materials necessary for cement manufacture. Thus there have developed several cement undertakings with a capacity to produce almost 1 million tons of cement per year. There are also over 280 brick and tile factories in the country.

Trade and Commerce

The trade of Manchuria witnessed tremendous growth since the world war, its total volume reaching the record figure of G¥1,162,-000,000 in 1929. The world-wide depression, coupled with unstable internal conditions, subsequently reduced the figure somewhat, but since 1932 there has been a steady increase. The chief exports are soya-bean, bean-cake, bean-oil, groundnut (peanut), millet, perilla seed and coal. The principal imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel, wheat, and machinery.

MANCHOUKUO'S TOTAL FOREIGN TRADE (1931–1935)

(Unit: M¥)

	Exports	Imports	Total
1931	139,271,685	241,599,692	1,080,871,377
1932	618,156,837	337,672,748	955,829,585

	Exports	Imports	Total
1933	448,477,605	515,832,425	964,310,030
1934	448,426,567	593,562,248	1,041,988,815
1935	421,077,753	604,149,359	1,025,227,112
1936	602,758,989	691,889,273	1,294,148,262

VALUES OF EXPORTS: BY COUNTRIES

(Unit: M¥1,000)

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Japan (excl. Chosen)	237,546	183,524	172,265	177,327	192,684
China . .	128,516	65,336	65,299	71,771	183,230
Chosen .	48,442	33,761	46,832	32,414	43,178
Germany	50,277	32,799	53,310	66,395	74,073
Gr. Br. .	27,520	24,231	16,189	8,823	11,065
U.S.A. .	16,355	15,590	5,960	7,604	5,078
Others .	94,102	65,836	88,571	84,143	108,848
Total .	602,758	421,077	448,426	448,477	618,156

VALUES OF IMPORTS: BY COUNTRIES

(Unit: M¥1,000)

Countries	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Japan (excl. Chosen)	507,216	434,274	383,270	313,749	182,921
China . .	47,743	32,156	57,537	79,821	61,113
U.S.A. .	23,735	24,936	35,289	28,962	20,068
Br. India	28,223	23,866	23,961	14,703	20,666
Chosen .	27,413	22,282	25,321	26,159	14,240
Germany	13,024	14,673	12,507	10,577	6,511
Others .	44,535	51,962	55,677	41,861	32,153
Total	691,889	604,149	593,562	515,832	337,672

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